L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 57-55-6 REGISTRY
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (±)-1,2-Propanediol
CN (±)-Propylene glycol
CN (RS)-1,2-Propanediol
CN α-Propylene glycol
CN 1,2-(RS)-Propanediol
CN 1,2-Dihydroxypropane
CN 1,2-Propylene glycol
CN 1000PG
CN 2,3-Propanediol
CN 2-Hydroxypropanol
CN DL-1,2-Propanediol
CN dl-Propylene glycol
CN Dowfrost
CN Isopropylene glycol
CN Methylethyl glycol
CN Methylethylene glycol
CN Monopropylene glycol
CN NSC 69860
CN PG 12
CN **Propylene glycol**
CN Sirlene
CN Solar Winter Ban
CN Solargard P
CN Ucar 35
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 63625-56-9, 4254-16-4, 190913-75-8
MF C3 H8 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 64-17-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN **Ethanol (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Ethyl alcohol (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN 100C.NPA
CN AHD 2000
CN Alcare Hand Degermer
CN Alcohol
CN Alcohol anhydrous
CN Algrain
CN Anhydrol
CN Anhydrol PM 4085
CN Desinfektol EL
CN Duplicating Fluid 100C.NPA
CN Esumiru WK 88
CN Ethicap
CN **Ethyl hydrate**
CN **Ethyl hydroxide**
CN Hinetoless
CN IMS 99
CN Infinity Pure
CN Jaysol
CN Jaysol S
CN Lux
CN Methylcarbinol
CN Molasses alcohol
CN NSC 85228
CN Potato alcohol
CN **SDA 3A**
CN **SDA 40-2**
CN Sekundasprit
CN SY Fresh M
CN Synasol
CN Tecsol
CN Tecsol C
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 8000-16-6, 8024-45-1, 121182-78-3
MF C2 H6 O
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process);

PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

```
     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:14:00 ON 10 SEP 2002
L1        127843 S ALCOHOL/CLM OR ETHANOL/CLM OR PROPANOL/CLM OR SIOPROPANOL/CLM
L2         11937 S ANHYDROUS/CLM OR (SUBSTANTIALLY (2S) FREE (3A) WATER)/CLM
L3          3217 S L1 AND L2
L4         80119 S GEL?/CLM OR VISCOSIT?/CLM OR THICKENER/CLM
L5           627 S L3 AND L4
L6           419 S L5 AND COMPOSITION/CLM
L7          4353 S ANHYDROUS/AB OR (SUBSTANTIALLY (2S) FREE (3A) WATER)/AB
L8         28345 S ALCOHOL/AB OR ETHANOL/AB OR PROPANOL/AB OR ISOPROPANOL/AB OR
L9           461 S L7 AND L8
L10          305 S 90% AND L9
L11           21 S 90%/AB AND L9
L12           29 S  GEL/AB AND L9
L13        36203 S GEL?/AB OR VISCOSIT?/AB OR THICKENER/AB
L14           17 S L13 AND L9 AND (SKIN/AB OR TREAT?/AB OR MEDIC?/AB)
L15        16793 S PURE/CLM
L16        82475 S ALCOHOL/CLM OR ETHANOL/CLM OR PROPANOL/CLM OR ISOPROPANOL/CLM
L17         7982 S L16 AND COMPOSITION/CLM AND (SKIN OR TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL OR T
L18         2226 S L17 AND L4
L19        82475 S (ALCOHOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ((ETHYL OR
L20          521 S L19 (1S) PURE/CLM
L21           38 S L20 AND L17
L22            7 S L4 AND L21
L23       142156 S (ALCOHOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ((ETHYL OR
L24         4049 S L23 (3S) L17
L25         1088 S L24 AND L4
L26       246934 S COMPOSITION/CLM
L27       586450 S CONSIST?/CLM
L28        82475 S (ALCOHOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ((ETHYL OR
L29        11425 S L26 (1S) L27 (1S) L28
L30        22477 S CONSIST?/AB AND (COMPOSITION/AB OR PREPARATION/AB)
L31        28345 S (ALCOHOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ((ETHYL OR
L32         1708 S L30 AND L31
L33         1529 S L1 AND L32
L34          896 S L33 AND (TREAT?)
L35          106 S L34 AND (9!)/AB
L36           14 S L35 AND ((FIRST AID) OR ANTIBACTERIAL OR ANTISEPTIC OR ANTIMI

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:05:54 ON 10 SEP 2002
L37       798525 S (ALCOHOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ((ETHYL OR
L38         3268 S L37 (1S) PURE? (1S) TREAT?
L39           10 S L37 (1S) PURE? (1S) TREAT? (5S) SKIN
L40          786 S ALCOHOL GEL
L41            3 S L40 (2S) SKIN (2S) TREAT?
L42          786 S L37 (3S) L40
L43           13 S L42 (1S) (CONSIST? OR INCLUD? OR CONTAIN? OR COMPRIS?) (2S) (
L44            0 S L28
L45        95627 S L23

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 10 SEP 2002
L46           27 S L42 (1S) (CONSIST? OR INCLUD? OR CONTAIN? OR COMPRIS?) (2S) (
L47            4 S SKIN AND L46
L48            0 S 1-4 HIT
L49          577 S TREATMENT (2S) (GEL? (5A)(ALCOHOL? OR ANKANOL?))

=> s skin treatment (2s) (gel? (5a)(alcohol? or ankanol?))
L50           10 SKIN TREATMENT (2S) (GEL? (5A)(ALCOHOL? OR ANKANOL?))

=> d 1-10 hit, ibib
```

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:47:26 ON 10 SEP 2002)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:49:14 ON 10 SEP 2002

L1 17000 S WATER-MISCIBLE AND (SOLUB? OR DISSOL?) AND (ETHANOL OR ALCOHO
L2 15955 S L1 (1S) (9!)
L3 5750 S L1 (9A) ((9!) (3A) (% OR WEIGHT? OR PERCENT?))
L4 1095 S L3 AND PHARMACEUTI?
L5 110 S L4 AND (SKIN (5A) (DISORDER? OR DISEASE? OR CONDITION? OR DER
L6 14142 S (MIXTRUE? OR COMBINATION?) (5A) (ETHANOL OR ALCOHOL OR ALKANO
L7 188 S (ANHYDOURS OR PURE) (3S) L6
L8 11 S L7 AND (SKIN (5A) (DISORDER? OR DISEASE? OR CONDITION? OR DER

=>

L39 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Ethanol is generally believed to be a chem. capable of enhancing drug penetration across the **skin**. However, the mechanism by which ethanol achieves this effect has remained unclear. Attenuated Total Reflectance IR (ATR-IR) spectroscopy was used to det. the action of **ethanol** on human stratum corneum (**skin**'s barrier layer) in vivo. **Treatment** of the **skin** for 30 min with **pure ethanol** liq. (a) induced a transient decrease in the intensity and frequency of the C-H asym. stretching vibration (which originates from the acyl chains of the intercellular lipid domains of the stratum corneum), (b) caused observable increases in spectral absorbances assocd. with **ethanol** and (c) extd. appreciable amts. of lipid from the stratum corneum. These findings contradict the suggestion that **ethanol** "disorders" the intercellular lipid bilayers of the stratum corneum and reveal that **ethanol** enters the **skin** and removes measurable quantities of the barrier material. The changes induced by the short contact with ethanol are reversed within 24 h. Exposure of the stratum corneum to ethanol-satd. vapor again led to detectable partitioning of the alc. into the stratum corneum. However, while no lipid extn. would occur in this expt., there was, once more, no evidence for the induction of lipid disordering. It was concluded that ethanol's ability to enhance drug penetration across the **skin** is the result, at least in part, of stratum corneum intercellular lipid removal.

L43 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB A stable **alc.** **gel** compn. is described. Thus, a typical mixt. **consisted** of nitro cellulose 2.0, acetone 3.2, EtOH 69.3, dye and denaturant <0.1, "Pluronic" L-**92** (polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene) 0.3, and H2O 25.2 wt.%.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:99047 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:99047
TITLE: Alkanol gels
INVENTOR(S): Corey, Garland G.; Kenney, Edward J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Colgate-Palmolive Co.
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 3342569 | | 19670919 | US | 19631118 |

TO: All Technology Center Directors, SPEs, HLIEs, and Team Leaders

FROM: Office of the Commissioner for Patents

SUBJECT: PALM Procedures for the End of Fiscal Year 2002

DATE: September 4, 2002

***Pay Periods and Hours:***

Fiscal year 2002 will end with pay period (PP) 0226, covering September 8 through September 30.

Following PP 0226 is PP 0301, covering October 1 through October 19.

***PALM Production & Docket Reports:***

By the end of the day on September 9, all PALM Docket and Production Reports will run for the end of PP 0225 as usual. The Docket and Production Reports for PP 0225 will be delivered to the Tech Centers on Wednesday, September 11, 2002. No Docket or Production Reports will be run on Monday, September 23, 2002.

PP 0226 ends Monday night, September 30, 2002. All cases should be turned in to allow for completion of counting of Office Actions at 5:30 pm on Tuesday October 1, 2002.

All amended cases that are due for the two-week period of September 8 through September 21, 2002 will be considered timely if counted by close of business (COB) on October 1, 2002. The oldest new case along with the oldest effective case that is due for the two-week period of September 8 through September 21, 2002 will be considered timely if counted by 5:30 pm on October 1, 2002.

Docket reports will be run for PP 0301, the period of October 1 through October 19. All amended cases that reach two months old between September 22 and September 30 will also be considered timely if counted by the end of PP 0301.

***Correction Cycle:***

Preliminary Time and Activity reports (Production Reports) will be run on Tuesday evening, October 1, 2002, and will be hand-delivered to the Technology Centers on Wednesday morning, October 2, 2002. All SPEs and Examiners should carefully review their Preliminary Production Reports delivered on

Wednesday, October 2 for errors. Corrections, and only corrections, should be entered into the PALM system allowing for completion of counting at 5:30 pm on Thursday, October 3, 2002. On Thursday evening, the final FY 02 Time and Activity report will run. Final reports will be distributed on Friday, October 4.

**Under no circumstances should actions for PP 0301 be counted on Tuesday, October 1, Wednesday, October 2 or Thursday, October 3. Action counting for PP 0301 will start on Friday, October 4.**

***Time and Activity Report:***

The Technical Support Staff must complete entry of PALM Time and Activity records for pay period 0226 by 1:00 pm on Tuesday, October 1, 2002.

Examiners will turn in a 690e at the end of the first two weeks, which covers September 8 through September 21. Examiners will turn in a partial 690e to cover September 22 through September 30. Examiners will then also turn in a 690e, which will cover October 1 through October 5.

LIEs will need to combine the hours from the two 690e's covering September 8-21 with that from September 22-30 to find the correct number of hours for PALM PP 0226, including the "Regular Hours Available" which will be different for each examiner due to "Maxi Flex". This process will need to be repeated for PP 0301.

LIEs will enter "Time & Attendance" (T&A) into the PALM system for only two periods (the first covering September 8 through September 30, PP 0226 and the second covering October 1 through October 19, PP 0301). LIEs will also have to enter data for time and attendance into the HR system for the two-week period ending September 21 and for the two-week period ending on October 5.

Karen M. Young
Administrator
Office of Patent Resources Administration

# PALM Pay Periods for FY03

| PP | Beginning Date | Ending Date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0301 | October 01, 2002 | October 19, 2002 | |
| 0302 | October 20, 2002 | November 02, 2002 | |
| 0303 | November 03, 2002 | November 16, 2002 | |
| 0304 | November 17, 2002 | November 30, 2002 | |
| 0305 | December 01, 2002 | December 14, 2002 | End of 1st Quarter |
| 0306 | December 15, 2002 | December 28, 2002 | |
| 0307 | December 29, 2002 | January 11, 2003 | |
| 0308 | January 12, 2003 | January 25, 2003 | |
| 0309 | January 26, 2003 | February 08, 2003 | |
| 0310 | February 9, 2003 | February 22, 2003 | |
| 0311 | February 23 2003 | March 08, 2003 | |
| 0312 | March 9, 2003 | March 22, 2003 | End of 2nd Quarter |
| 0313 | March 23, 2003 | April 05, 2003 | |
| 0314 | April 06, 2003 | April 19, 2003 | |
| 0315 | April 20, 2003 | May 03, 2003 | |
| 0316 | May 04, 2003 | May 17, 2003 | |
| 0317 | May 18, 2003 | May 31, 2003 | |
| 0318 | June 01, 2003 | June 14, 2003 | |
| 0319 | June 15, 2003 | June 28, 2003 | End of 3rd Quarter |
| 0320 | June 29, 2003 | July 12, 2003 | |
| 0321 | July 13, 2003 | July 26, 2003 | |
| 0322 | July 27, 2003 | August 9, 2003 | |
| 0323 | August 10, 2003 | August 23, 2003 | |
| 0324 | August 24, 2003 | September 06, 2003 | |
| 0325 | September 07, 2003 | September 20, 2003 | |
| 0326 | September 21, 2003 | September 30, 2003 | End of 4th Quarter |

## ***PALM EOY 2002 TIME TABLE***

| Date | Time | Event |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 9/7 | | Last day of PP 0225 |
| Monday, 9/9 | 5:30 pm | Counting stops for PP 0225 |
| Wednesday, 9/11 | | Docket and Production Reports for PP 0225 are delivered to the TCs |
| Friday, 9/20 | | 690e due for the time period from Sept. 8-21<br>HR time sheets need to be completed by LIEs |
| Monday, 9/30 | | Last day of FY 02<br>Last day of PP 0226<br>Partial 690e for Sept. 22-30 due |
| Tuesday, 10/1 | 5:30 pm<br>5:30 pm | T&A screens disabled<br>Counting stops for FY 02 |
| Wednesday, 10/2 | 6:00 am<br>6:00 am | T&A screens enabled for PP 0226 corrections<br>Preliminary Production Rpts delivered to TCs |
| Thursday, 10/3 | 5:15 pm<br>5:30 pm<br>5:30 pm<br>5:30 pm | Complete review and correction of T&A data and counting corrections for PP 0226<br>Complete examiner transfers to new GAU<br>Complete all docketing for PP 0226<br>PALM and T&A screens will be shut down |
| Friday, 10/4 | | T&A screen will be enabled for PP 0301<br>Begin counting for PP 0301<br>Partial T&A due for the time period covering Oct.1-4<br>Enter HR data for the time period covering Sept. 22 to Oct. 5<br>Final Production and Docket Reports will be delivered to the TCs |
| Monday, 10/21 | 5:30 pm | T&A and counts end for PP 0301 |

L43 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Topical **alc**. or aq. **alc**. **gels contg** . testosterone, progesterone, estradiol or other hormones have enhanced penetration through skin by **including** in the formulation 2-n-nonyl-1,3-dioxolane (I) or other hydrocarbyl deriv. of 1,3-dioxolane or 1,3-dioxane or acetal, as skin penetration enhancing compd. A gel formulation **contained** progesterone (II) 2, I 5, in a **ethanol**:propylene glycol:water vehicle (70:20:10) **93%**. The amt. of II absorbed into the skin after 24 h was 14.07 as compared to 2.48% for the controls without I.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:282078 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:329198
TITLE: Hormone replacement therapy drug formulations for topical application to the skin
INVENTOR(S): Samour, Carlos M.; Krauser, Scott F.; Gyurik, Robert J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Macrochem Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9920257 | A1 | 19990429 | WO 1998-US20895 | 19981002 |
| W: CA, JP, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 5968919 | A | 19991019 | US 1997-953014 | 19971016 |
| EP 971705 | A1 | 20000119 | EP 1998-952067 | 19981002 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |

L55 ANSWER 8 OF 18 USPATFULL

SUMM The primary component of the compositions used herein for the improved **treatment** of diaper rash is a copolymer of a lower alkyl vinyl ether and maleic acid. U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,003,988 and 4,393,080 disclose the use of the copolymer and derivatives thereof as an adhesive for fixing dentures or ostomy devices to mucous membranes. U.S. Pat. No. 4,910,247 discloses a blend of a mixed salt of the copolymer in combination with a stearic acid metal salt as an improved adhesive for denture and ostomy use. U.S. Pat. No. 3,876,771 discloses a **skin** protection **gel** for use in protecting a stoma from fecal matter and still active gastric juices, which **gel** contains 25 to **95% isopropanol** along with the monoisopropyl ester of the copolymer. U.S. Pat. No. 4,007,263 discloses a method of relieving **irritation** of **skin** (due to fecal drainage) surrounding an iliac stoma by applying thereto a composition containing at least 40% of a calcium, sodium partial mixed salt of the copolymer in a petroleum jelly base. U.S. Pat. No. 4,728,642 discloses a method of **treating** wounds by packing a wound emitting a large amount of fluid with granular material and then covering the wound site with an adhesive layer containing in part the copolymer or a derivative thereof. European Appln. 0,260,859 discloses a medicated **skin** composition containing the copolymer, **isopropyl alcohol**, citric acid ester plasticizer, and a specific antimicrobial agent.

PI US 5618529 19970408

L55 ANSWER 11 OF 18 USPATFULL

SUMM The primary component of the compositions used herein for the improved **treatment** of diaper rash is a copolymer of a lower alkyl vinyl ether and maleic acid. U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,003,988 and 4,393,080 disclose the use of the copolymer and derivatives thereof as an adhesive for fixing dentures or ostomy devices to mucous membranes. U.S. Pat. No. 4,910,247 discloses a blend of a mixed salt of the copolymer in combination with a stearic acid metal salt as an improved adhesive for denture and ostomy use. U.S. Pat. No. 3,876,771 discloses a **skin** protection **gel** for use in protecting a stoma from fecal matter and still active gastric juices, which **gel** contains 25 to **95% isopropanol** along with the monoisopropyl ester of the copolymer. U.S. Pat. No. 4,007,263 discloses a method of relieving **irritation** of **skin** (due to fecal drainage) surrounding an iliac stoma by applying thereto a composition containing at least 40% of a calcium, sodium partial mixed salt of the copolymer in a petroleum jelly base. U.S. Pat. No. 4,728,642 discloses a method of **treating** wounds by packing a wound emitting a large amount of fluid with granular material and then covering the wound site with an adhesive layer containing in part the copolymer or a derivative thereof. European Appln. 0,260,859 discloses a medicated **skin** composition containing the copolymer, **isopropyl alcohol**, citric acid ester plasticizer, and a specific antimicrobial agent.

PI US 5194261 19930316

L55 ANSWER 4 OF 18 USPATFULL

AB **Gel** for local **treatment** of **skin** **diseases** and for prophylaxis, characterised by containing more than **90%** of a drying and/or protein coagulating, short-chained **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixture, primarily **ethanol** , and possibly adjuvants or additives and by containing a **gelling** agent, that possesses good **skin**-adhesive properties, that gives a matrix formation of **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixtures, that creates an evaporation-inhibiting effect, gives a prolonged effect, and forms a protective plaster when the **gel** has dried.

SUMM Thus, it has now surprisingly been found that a **gel** containing more than **90%** **ethanol** or other lower alkanol is very effective for local **treatment** of, for example, **skin** **infections** and **skin** parasites.

PI US 5981605 19991109
WO 9525544 19950928

L55 ANSWER 12 OF 18 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:36230 USPATFULL
TITLE: Aqueous gels containing topical medicaments
INVENTOR(S): Blackman, Steven, New York, NY, United States
Ralske, Irene, North Bellmore, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thames Pharmacal Co., Inc., Ronkonkoma, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5013545 | | 19910507 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1987-130445 | | 19871209 (7) |

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20070529
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cashion, Jr., Merrell C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kirschstein, Ottinger, Israel & Schiffmiller
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 519
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Aqueous **gel** compositions incorporate topically active pharmaceutical agents in a non-**irritating gel** comprising from about 60 to about **90% ethyl alcohol** and from about 0.5 to about 30% water together with at least one **gelling** agent. Optional additives include **gel** enhancers, **gel** neutralizers, ultraviolet absorbers, **gel** clarifying agents, anti-irritants and moisturizers. The **gel** compositions exhibit good bactericidal and bacteriostatic activity in addition to the pharmaceutical activity of the active topical ingredient. Methods of **treating skin** areas in mammals requiring topical medication comprise the application of the **gel**, with or without the incorporation of a topically active ingredient, to the affected **skin** areas 1 to 5 times daily.

AB Aqueous **gel** compositions incorporate topically active pharmaceutical agents in a non-**irritating gel** comprising from about 60 to about **90% ethyl alcohol** and from about 0.5 to about 30% water together with at least one **gelling** agent. Optional additives include **gel** enhancers, **gel** neutralizers, ultraviolet absorbers, **gel** clarifying agents, anti-irritants and moisturizers. The **gel** compositions exhibit good bactericidal and bacteriostatic activity in addition to the pharmaceutical activity of the active topical ingredient. Methods of **treating skin** areas in mammals requiring topical medication comprise the application of the **gel**, with or without the incorporation of a topically active ingredient, to the affected **skin** areas 1 to 5 times daily.

SUMM Novel methods are also provided by the present invention for the **treatment** of affected **skin** areas in mammals requiring topical medication. By these methods, it is possible to provide a sustained bactericidal and bacteriostatic effect to the affected area, either alone or concomitantly with the activity of an added topically active pharmaceutical agent required to **treat** the underlying condition, e.g., an antihistaminic agent, anti-inflammatory agent, antimicrobial agent, antifungal agent or anesthetic. Said methods comprise the application to affected **skin** areas of an aqueous, non-**irritating gel** containing from about 60 to about **90%** by weight **ethyl alcohol**, from about 0.5 to about 30% by weight water, and from about 0.5 to about 5% by weight of at least one **gelling** agent.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An aqueous, non-irritating, bactericidal and bacteriostatic gel composition for topical use, comprising: (a) from about 60 to about 90% by weight ethyl alcohol; (b) from about 0.5 to about 30% by weight water; (c) from about 0.5 to about 5% by weight of at least one gelling agent; and (d) a pharmaceutically effective amount of a topically active antihistaminic agent selected from the group consisting of diphenhydramine and diphenhydramine hydrochloride, whereby the combination of the above ingredients maintains the treated areas substantially bacteria-free for a prolonged period of time.

2. A composition according to claim 1 which comprises from about 60 to about 80% alcohol by weight.

3. A composition according to claim 1 which comprises from about 8 to about 30% water by weight.

4. A composition according to claim 1 wherein said gelling agent is a carboxyvinyl polymer.

5. A composition according to claim 4 which additionally comprises from about 0.2 to about 5% of a gel neutralizing agent by weight.

6. A composition according to claim 5 wherein said gel neutralizing agent is selected from the group consisting of triethanolamine and tetrahydroxypropyl ethylenediamine.

7. A composition according to claim 1 which additionally comprises from about 0.1 to about 3% gelling enhancer by weight.

8. A composition according to claim 7 wherein said gelling enhancer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxymethyl cellulose and hydroxyethylcellulose.

9. A composition according to claim 1 which additionally comprises a counter-irritant ingredient.

10. A composition according to claim 1 which additionally comprises an ultraviolet absorbing ingredient.

11. A composition according to claim 1 which additionally comprises an emollient or humectant ingredient.

12. A composition according to claim 1 which additionally comprises a gel clarifying ingredient.

13. A composition according to claim 1 wherein said antihistaminic agent is diphenhydramine HCl.

14. A method of treating skin areas in mammals requiring treatment with topical medication having bactericidal and bacteriostatic activity, comprising the application to the skin areas of a gel composition including: (a) from about 60 to about 90% by weight ethyl alcohol; (b) from about 0.5 to about 30% by weight water; (c) from about 0.5% to about 5% by weight of at least one gelling agent; and (d) a pharmaceutically effective amount of a topically active antihistaminic agent selected from the group consisting of diphenhydramine and diphenhydramine hydrochloride, whereby the skin areas are kept substantially bacteria-free for a prolonged period of time.

15. A method according to claim 14 wherein said gel composition contains from about 60 to about 80% by weight alcohol.

16. A method according to claim 14 wherein said gel composition contains from about 8 to about 30% by weight water.

17. A method according to claim 14 wherein said antihistaminic agent is diphenhydramine HCl.

18. A method according to claim 14 wherein said gel is applied in sufficient quantities to cover the skin area from 1 to 5 times daily.

19. A composition according to claim 13 which comprises from 1 to 3% diphenhydramine HCl by weight.

20. A composition according to claim 19 which comprises 2% diphenhydramine HCl by weight.

21. A method according to claim 14 wherein the diphenhydramine HCl constitutes from 1 to 3% of the gel composition by weight.

22. A method according to claim 21 wherein the diphenhydramine HCl constitutes 2% of the gel composition by weight.

23. A composition according to claim 20 which additionally comprises about 60% alcohol by weight.

24. A composition according to claim 20 which additionally comprises about 75% alcohol by weight.

25. A composition according to claim 20 which additionally comprises about 90% alcohol by weight.

26. A method according to claim 20 wherein the alcohol constitutes about 60% of the gel composition by weight.

27. A method according to claim 20 wherein the alcohol constitutes about 75% of the gel composition by weight.

28. A method according to claim 20 wherein the alcohol constitutes about 90% of the gel composition by weight.

L55 ANSWER 11 OF 18 USPATFULL

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 93:20357 USPATFULL |
| TITLE: | Diaper rash treatment |
| INVENTOR(S): | Pichierri, Virgil, 50 Brigham Hill Rd., Grafton, MA, United States 01519 |

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5194261 | | 19930316 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1992-879533 | | 19920504 (7) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-618395, filed on 27 Nov 1990, now abandoned | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Page, Thurman K. |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Colucci, D. |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Judson, David H. |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 11 |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 11 |
| LINE COUNT: | 376 |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved method of treating diaper rash in both infants and adults is described. The method entails coating the affected area with a composition containing a copolymer of a lower alkyl vinyl ether and

maleic acid, or a derivative of the copolymer.

SUMM The primary component of the compositions used herein for the improved **treatment** of diaper rash is a copolymer of a lower alkyl vinyl ether and maleic acid. U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,003,988 and 4,393,080 disclose the use of the copolymer and derivatives thereof as an adhesive for fixing dentures or ostomy devices to mucous membranes. U.S. Pat. No. 4,910,247 discloses a blend of a mixed salt of the copolymer in combination with a stearic acid metal salt as an improved adhesive for denture and ostomy use. U.S. Pat. No. 3,876,771 discloses a **skin** protection **gel** for use in protecting a stoma from fecal matter and still active gastric juices, which **gel** contains 25 to **95% isopropanol** along with the monoisopropyl ester of the copolymer. U.S. Pat. No. 4,007,263 discloses a method of relieving **irritation** of **skin** (due to fecal drainage) surrounding an iliac stoma by applying thereto a composition containing at least 40% of a calcium, sodium partial mixed salt of the copolymer in a petroleum jelly base. U.S. Pat. No. 4,728,642 discloses a method of **treating** wounds by packing a wound emitting a large amount of fluid with granular material and then covering the wound site with an adhesive layer containing in part the copolymer or a derivative thereof. European Appln. 0,260,859 discloses a medicated **skin** composition containing the copolymer, **isopropyl alcohol**, citric acid ester plasticizer, and a specific antimicrobial agent.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating a diaper rash which comprises: applying to an area of diaper rash a composition comprising about 10 to about 40% by weight of a copolymer of an alkyl vinyl ether, having about 1 to 3 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, and maleic acid, wherein about 20% to about 90% of acid groups of the maleic acid are reacted to convert them to a group selected from the group consisting of a metal salt and an alkyl ester having about 2 to 6 carbon atoms, the copolymer being dispersed in a topically-acceptable carrier, the copolymer capable of reacting with waste by-products during use to become partially hydrated to thereby adhere to the skin and to form a barrier against diaper rash causative and irritant agents; over-coating the composition with a layer consisting essentially of semi-solid ointment; wherein when the copolymer becomes partially hydrated the over-coat layer prevents the composition from substantially adhering to a diaper surface; and removing and reapplying the over-coat layer during successive diaper changes while allowing the composition underlying said layer to remain essentially undistributed throughout said successive diaper changes to thereby enable the skin to heal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the copolymer composition is removed after about one day and reapplied if healing is not complete.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein about 70 to 90% of the acid groups are converted to metal salts selected from the group consisting essentially of calcium, sodium, and mixtures thereof.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein about 30 to 45% of the acid groups are converted to alkyl esters wherein the alkyl group is selected from the group consisting of propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, and mixtures thereof.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the topically-acceptable carrier is selected from the group consisting essentially of petrolatum, white petrolatum, and lanolin.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the over-coat layer is selected from the group consisting of petrolatum, white petrolatum, and lanolin.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the composition further contains at least one additive selected from the group consisting of oils, emollients, fillers, vitamins, astringents, coloring agents, and odorants.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the composition comprises about 20 to about 35% of the copolymer and derivatives thereof.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the composition is alcohol-free.

10. A method of treating a diaper rash which comprises the steps of: applying to an area of diaper rash a composition comprising about 10 to about 40% by weight of a calcium, sodium partial mixed salt of a copolymer of vinyl methyl ether and maleic acid dispersed in a topically-acceptable carrier, the copolymer capable of reacting with waste by-products during use to become partially hydrated to thereby adhere to the skin and to form a barrier against diaper rash causative and irritant agents; over-coating the composition with a layer consisting essentially of semi-solid ointment; wherein when the copolymer becomes partially hydrated the over-coat layer prevents the composition from substantially adhering to a diaper surface; and removing and reapplying the over-coat layer during successive diaper changes while allowing the composition underlying said layer to remain essentially undistributed throughout said successive diaper changes to thereby enable the skin to heal.

11. A composition suitable for use in treating a diaper rash, comprising: about 30.75% of a calcium, sodium partial mixed salt of a copolymer of vinyl methyl ether and maleic acid; about 15.4% of cellulose gum; about 5% of mineral oil; and a petrolatum base; wherein the copolymer reacts with waste by-products during use to become partially hydrated to thereby adhere to the skin and to form a barrier against diaper rash causative and irritant agents.

L55 ANSWER 4 OF 18 USPATFULL

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 1999:142012 USPATFULL | | | |
| TITLE: | Gel for treatment of skin diseases and for disinfection of the skin | | | |
| INVENTOR(S): | Thomsen, John Brown, "La Campagne", 587 chemin du Clot, F-06510 Gattieres, France<br>M.o slashed.ller, Jens Christian, Lemvig, Denmark | | | |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Thomsen, John Brown, Gattieres, France (non-U.S. individual) | | | |
| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5981605 | | 19991109 | |
| | WO 9525544 | | 19950928 | |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1996-714162 | | 19961029 | (8) |
| | WO 1995-EP1025 | | 19950320 | |
| | | | 19961029 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19961029 | PCT 102(e) date |
| | NUMBER | | DATE | |
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | DK 1994-325 | | 19940321 | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Krass, Frederick | | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P. | | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 32 | | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 794 | | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB **Gel** for local **treatment** of **skin** **diseases** and for prophylaxis, characterised by containing more than **90%** of a drying and/or protein coagulating, short-chained **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixture, primarily **ethanol** , and possibly adjuvants or additives and by containing a **gelling** agent, that possesses good **skin**-adhesive properties, that gives a matrix formation of **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixtures, that creates an evaporation-inhibiting effect, gives a prolonged effect, and forms a protective plaster when the **gel** has dried.

AB **Gel** for local **treatment** of **skin** **diseases** and for prophylaxis, characterised by containing more than **90%** of a drying and/or protein coagulating, short-chained **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixture, primarily **ethanol** , and possibly adjuvants or additives and by containing a **gelling** agent, that possesses good **skin**-adhesive properties, that gives a matrix formation of **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixtures, that creates an evaporation-inhibiting effect, gives a prolonged effect, and forms a protective plaster when the **gel** has dried.

SUMM Thus, it has now surprisingly been found that a **gel** containing more than **90%** **ethanol** or other lower alkanol is very effective for local **treatment** of, for example, **skin** **infections** and **skin** parasites.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A gel form pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of skin disorders comprising a liquid and a polymer gelling agent dissolved in the liquid, wherein the composition comprises more than 90% by weight of at least one C.sub.1-4 alkanol based on the total weight of the composition and less than 10% by weight water based on the total weight of the composition, wherein said polymer gelling agent has a molecular weight of at least 10,000, wherein said alkanol is substantially the only active agent in said composition and said composition is free of any additional ingredients which would substantially reduce gel stability.

2. A composition according to claim 1 in which the concentration of water in the composition is less than the equilibrium content at temperatures in the range 20-24.degree. C. and 50 to 100% relative humidity.

3. A composition according to claim 1 consisting essentially of the gelling agent, alkanol and water.

4. A composition according to claim 1, wherein said composition further consists essentially of an effective amount of an enhancing agent which enhances the effect of the alkanol in the treatment of said skin disorder.

5. A composition according to claim 4 wherein the enhancing agent consists of a base.

6. A composition according to claim 1 in which the alkanol is selected from ethanol, isopropanol or mixtures thereof.

7. A composition according to claim 1 in which the gelling agent is a derivative of cellulose.

8. A composition according to claim 1 in which the concentration of water is less than 5% based on the weight of alkanol plus water.

9. A composition according to claim 1 contained in a moisture- and

moisture vapour-impervious container.

10. A method for the treatment of skin infected by a virus comprising administering a polymer gelling agent and more than 90% by weight of at least one C.sub.1-4 alkanol and less than 10% water, based on the total composition weight to a patient in need of said treatment, wherein said alkanol is substantially the only active agent in said composition and said composition is free of any additional ingredients which would substantially reduce gel stability.

11. The method according to claim 10 in which the viral infection is of Herpes simplex virus.

12. A method for the treatment of skin having ectoparasites comprising applying to the skin of a patient in need of such treatment a composition comprising a polymer gelling agent and more than 90% by weight of at least one C.sub.1-4 alkanol and less than 5% by weight of water, based on the total composition, wherein said alkanol is substantially the only active agent in said composition.

13. A method of treatment of infected skin by topical application to the infected area of skin of a gel form pharmaceutical composition comprising a polymer gelling agent, more than 90% by weight of at least one C.sub.1-4 alkanol, based on the weight of the total composition and less than 10% by weight water based on the total weight of composition, wherein said alkanol is substantially the only active agent in said composition and said composition is free of any additional ingredients which would substantially reduce gel stability.

14. A method according to claim 13 in which the treatment is effective to affect a layer of skin deeper than the stratum corneum.

15. A method according to claim 13 in which the composition remains in contact with the area affected by the infection for a period of at least 2 hours, to form a cohesive barrier film of said polymer.

16. A method of treatment of disorders of layers of the skin below the stratum corneum by topical application to the skin of a composition as recited in claim 1.

17. A composition according to claim 5 wherein said base is an inorganic alkali.

18. A composition according to claim 17 wherein said inorganic alkali is sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide.

19. A composition according to claim 5 wherein said base is an organic base.

20. A composition according to claim 19 wherein said organic base is triethylamine.

21. A composition according to claim 6 in which the alkanol is ethanol.

22. A composition according to claim 7, in which the derivative of cellulose is a cellulose ether.

23. A composition according to claim 7 in which the derivative of cellulose is ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose.

24. A composition according to claim 5, wherein the enhancing agent is added in an amount such that the composition has a pH in the range from 6 to 9.5.

25. A composition according to claim 18, wherein sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide is added in an amount such that the composition has a pH in the range from 6 to 9.5.

26. A composition according to claim 20, wherein triethylamine is added in an amount such that the composition has a pH in the range from 6 to 9.5.

27. A composition according to claim 1, consisting of gelling agent, liquid consisting of C.sub.1-4 alkanol and water, and optional additives selected from the group consisting of pH regulating agents, emollients, colorants, perfumes, menthol, camphor, and UV protective agents.

28. A composition according to claim 1, which is substantially free of antihistamines, anesthetics and anti-inflammatories.

29. A composition according to claim 24, wherein the amount of water in the composition is below the equilibrium content of water in the composition at 20 to 37.degree. C. and at 50 to 100% relative humidity.

30. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the alkanol is a C.sub.3-4 -alkanol.

31. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the alkanol is a C.sub.3 -alkanol.

32. A method according to claim 12, wherein said ectoparasites cause scabies.

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 18 USPATFULL

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2002:19354 USPATFULL |
| TITLE: | Gel for treatment of skin diseases and for disinfection of the skin |
| INVENTOR(S): | Thomsen, John Brown, late of Gattieres, FRANCE deceased<br>Aase Brown Thomsen, United States legal representative<br>Moller, Jens C., Lemvig, DENMARK |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Thomsen, John Brown, Gattieres, FRANCE (non-U.S. individual) |

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6342537 | B1 | 20020129 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1999-416940 | | 19991013 (9) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 714162, now patented, Pat. No. US 5981605, issued on 9 Nov 1999 | | |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | DK 1994-325 | 19940321 |

| | |
|---|---|
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility |
| FILE SEGMENT: | GRANTED |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Jarvis, William R. A. |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Kim, Vickie |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P. |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 20 |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s) |
| LINE COUNT: | 1370 |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB **Gel** for local **treatment** of **skin diseases** and for prophylaxis, characterized by containing more than **90**% of a drying and/or protein coagulating, short-chained

**alcohol** or **alcohol** mixture, primarily **ethanol**
, and possibly adjuvants or additives and by containing a
**gelling** agent, that possesses good **skin**-adhesive
properties, that gives a matrix formation of **alcohol** or
**alcohol** mixtures, that creates an evaporation inhibiting effect,
gives a prolonged effect, and form a protective plaster when the
**gel** has dried.

AB **Gel** for local **treatment** of **skin**
**diseases** and for prophylaxis, characterized by containing more
than **90%** of a drying and/or protein coagulating, short-chained
**alcohol** or **alcohol** mixture, primarily **ethanol**
, and possibly adjuvants or additives and by containing a
**gelling** agent, that possesses good **skin**-adhesive
properties, that gives a matrix formation of **alcohol** or
**alcohol** mixtures, that creates an evaporation inhibiting effect,
gives a prolonged effect, and form a protective plaster when the
**gel** has dried.

SUMM Thus, it has now surprisingly been found that a **gel** containing
more than **90% ethanol** or other lower alkanol is very
effective for topical **treatment** of, for example, **skin**
**infections** and **skin** parasites.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating skin affected by an outbreak of herpes, wherein an antiviral composition consisting essentially of more than 90% by weight alkanol selected from C.sub.1-4 alkane-mono-ols, -diols and -triols and less than 10% water, is contacted with the area of skin affected by said outbreak and is retained in contact with said area for a period of at least about 1 hour.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein a first dose of the said composition is retained in contact with said area for a first period of about 1 hour and then one or more further doses of said composition is (are) applied to and retained in contact with said area each for a further period of at least about 1 hour.

3. A method according to claim 2 wherein, following said further doses, one or more follow-up doses of said composition is (are) applied to and retained in contact with said area each for a period of about 3 to about 5 hours until said outbreak is cured.

4. A method according to claim 1 wherein the composition comprises an effective gelling amount of a polymeric gelling agent dissolved or dispersed in the alcohol.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the polymeric gelling agent has a molecular weight of at least about 10.sup.4 kDa and is present in the composition in an amount in the range 0.1 to 10% by weight.

6. A method according to claim 5 wherein the polymeric gelling agent is present in an amount in the range 0.5 to 2.0% by weight.

7. A method according to claim 1 wherein the said outbreak is of herpes labialis or herpes genitalis.

8. A method according to claim 1 wherein the composition is applied to and retained in contact with said area of skin from a cotton ball impregnated with said composition.

9. A method according to claim 1 wherein the concentration of alkanol in the composition is at least 95%.

10. A method according to claim 9 wherein said concentration is about 99%.

11. A method according to claim 2 wherein said first period is about 1 hour.

12. A method according to claim 2 wherein each said further period is about 1 hour and in which there are 2 to 4 said further periods.

13. A method according to claim 1 in which said alkanol is ethanol.

14. A method according to claim 8 in which said alkanol is ethanol.

15. A method of treating a skin eruption caused by an intracellular infection of herpes virus by applying to the infected tissue an antiviral composition consisting essentially of more than 90% by weight from C.sub.1-4 alkane-mono-ols and -diols, and less than 10% by weight of water.

16. A method according to claim 15 which the alkanol is selected from methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol and mixtures thereof.

17. A method according to claim 16 wherein the alkanol is selected from n-propanol and isopropanol and mixtures.

18. A method according to claim 16 in which the alkanol is n-propanol.

19. A method of treating a skin eruption caused by an intracellular infection of herpes virus by applying to the infected tissue a composition comprising at least 70% by weight n-propanol, and less than 30% by weight water.

20. A method of treating a skin eruption caused by an intracellular infection of herpes virus by applying to the infected tissue a composition comprising at least 80% by weight alkanol, selected from C.sub.3- and C.sub.4-alkane mono-ols and mixtures and less than 20% by weight water.

=>

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 18 USPATFULL

AB **Gel** for local **treatment** of **skin** **diseases** and for prophylaxis, characterized by containing more than **90%** of a drying and/or protein coagulating, short-chained **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixture, primarily **ethanol** , and possibly adjuvants or additives and by containing a **gelling** agent, that possesses good **skin**-adhesive properties, that gives a matrix formation of **alcohol** or **alcohol** mixtures, that creates an evaporation inhibiting effect, gives a prolonged effect, and form a protective plaster when the **gel** has dried.

SUMM Thus, it has now surprisingly been found that a **gel** containing more than **90%** **ethanol** or other lower alkanol is very effective for topical **treatment** of, for example, **skin** **infections** and **skin** parasites.

PI US 6342537 B1 20020129

L55 ANSWER 12 OF 18 USPATFULL

AB Aqueous **gel** compositions incorporate topically active pharmaceutical agents in a non-**irritating gel** comprising from about 60 to about **90% ethyl alcohol** and from about 0.5 to about 30% water together with at least one **gelling** agent. Optional additives include **gel** enhancers, **gel** neutralizers, ultraviolet absorbers, **gel** clarifying agents, anti-irritants and moisturizers. The **gel** compositions exhibit good bactericidal and bacteriostatic activity in addition to the pharmaceutical activity of the active topical ingredient. Methods of **treating skin** areas in mammals requiring topical medication comprise the application of the **gel**, with or without the incorporation of a topically active ingredient, to the affected **skin** areas 1 to 5 times daily.

SUMM Novel methods are also provided by the present invention for the **treatment** of affected **skin** areas in mammals requiring topical medication. By these methods, it is possible to provide a sustained bactericidal and bacteriostatic effect to the affected area, either alone or concomitantly with the activity of an added topically active pharmaceutical agent required to **treat** the underlying condition, e.g., an antihistaminic agent, anti-inflammatory agent, antimicrobial agent, antifungal agent or anesthetic. Said methods comprise the application to affected **skin** areas of an aqueous, non-**irritating gel** containing from about 60 to about **90%** by weight **ethyl alcohol**, from about 0.5 to about 30% by weight water, and from about 0.5 to about 5% by weight of at least one **gelling** agent.

PI US 5013545 19910507

SUMM Novel methods are also provided by the present invention for the **treatment** of affected **skin** areas in mammals requiring topical medication. By these methods, it is possible to provide a sustained bactericidal and bacteriostatic effect to the affected area, either alone or concomitantly with the activity of an added topically active pharmaceutical agent required to **treat** the underlying condition, e.g., an antihistaminic agent, anti-inflammatory agent, antimicrobial agent, antifungal agent or anesthetic. Said methods comprise the application to affected **skin** areas of an aqueous, non-**irritating gel** containing from about 60 to about **90**% by weight **ethyl alcohol**, from about 0.5 to about 30% by weight water, and from about 0.5 to about 5% by weight of at least one **gelling** agent.

PI US 5013545 19910507

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Sebastian, Leland A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Okamoto, Joel P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sylvester, Herbert S., Grill, Murray M., Stemwedel, John A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 409
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM Alcoholic fuel gels have also been made with non-soap gelling agents **including** natural and synthetic gums such as cellulose and modified celluloses, i.e. methyl or ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl-, hydroxymethyl-cellulose, nitrocellulose and the like; and hydrophilic carboxy vinyl polymers. U.S. Pat. No. 3,183,068 discloses that water must be present in the **alcohol gel** composition **consisting** of a mixture of **ethanol** and methanol in the weight ratio of 7:1, in order to develop a good gel structure which does not lose its shape as extruded, or run off during combustion. U.S. Pat. No. 3,148,958 also discloses an extrudable stable gel which does not break down during combustion, **comprising** a mixture of **ethanol** and **isopropyl alcohol** (2.5:1 weight ratio) or **ethanol** per se, a carboxyvinyl copolymer gelling agent and about 5-10% water. The **alcohol** fuel gel in U.S. Pat. No. 3,214,252 **comprises** an olefinmaleic anhydride copolymer gelling agent, methyl-, ethyl- or **propyl-alcohol**, up to 40% water and alkaline neutralizing compound to adjust the pH of the composition to about 6-9, which is extrudable and retains its shape during the period of combustion. Above a pH of 9, said gel is fluid, could not be extruded from the tube and did not hold its shape although capable of burning. U.S. Pat. No. 3,271,120 discloses a stable audibly burning alochol gel **comprising** about 65-80% **ethanol** or a mixture of **ethanol** and methanol, nitrocellulose gelling agent and 15-30% water which gells the mixture. The thusly formed gel retains its shape throughout the combustion period. U.S. Pat. No. 4,084,939 discloses ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer dispersions as gelling agent, 40-**90**% of an **alcohol** **containing** 1-6 carbon atoms or mixtures thereof (**ethanol** and **isopropanol** in weight ratio of 2:1) and encapsulated volatile solvent (xylene) which crackles as it burns. U.S. Pat. No. 4,261,700 discloses a shape-retaining mass of fuel gel composition **containing** 60-**90**% of an alcoholic mixture of a major amount of **ethanol** and a minor amount of C.sub.3 -C.sub.4 **alcohol**, and a neutralized carboxy-vinyl polymer gelling agent, 3.5-11% water and 5-30% propellant in a pressurized **container**.

DETD A slice of solid gel is burned in the open, not in a container, to give the Rate of Melt results. The Burn Time is regulated by the formation of a "**skin**" around a free-standing cube. Five gram samples were used.

=>

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:95442 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biofoam II
INVENTOR(S): Morrison, Robert L., Modesto, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5360828 | | 19941101 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-215159 | | 19940321 (8) |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-43300, filed on 6 Apr 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Foelak, Morton
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Grzybicki, Daryl S., Sartorio, Henry P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 394
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD The microcellular organic foam is made from materials derived from natural products or previously living organic tissues. The starting materials are naturally occurring polymers or biopolymers (of biological origin) and not synthetic polymers or plastics. The three main examples of natural polymers are polysaccharides, proteins, and nucleic acids. Polysaccharides are macromolecules that make up a large part of the bulk of the vegetable kingdom. Cellulose and starch are the most abundant organic compounds in plants. The repeat unit in polymer chains of cellulose and starch is D-glucose. Proteins, the second group of natural polymers, are polyamides in which .alpha.-amino acids make up the repeat units. Collagen is the protein of connective tissues and **skin**. When boiled in water, the collagen dissolves and forms gelatin. Keratin is the protein of hair and wool. Nucleic acids make up the final group of natural polymers, which include RNA and DNA and are polymers of substituted polyesters.

DETD The biofoam is commonly made using agar or a mixture of agar and gelatin as the starting organic material. Two grams (2.0 grams) of agar and two grams (2.0 grams) of gelatin are dissolved in 100 milliliters of hot water. This mixture is poured into a mold to gel. The gel is placed in a bath of **95% ethanol** (190 proof), and the **ethanol** replaces the water in the gel pores. The gel is placed in a bath of pure **ethanol** (200 proof), which replaces any remaining water. When the water has been completely replaced, the **alcohol gel** is placed in a bath **containing** a 50-50 solution (by volume) of p-xylene and cyclohexane to replace the **alcohol**. The gel is repeatedly (3X) immersed in p-xylene/cyclohexane baths to remove all traces of **ethanol**.

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:14129 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fuel gel for charcoal or wood fires
INVENTOR(S): Zmoda, Barney J., Bridgewater, NJ, United States
Fessock, Paul J., South Plainfield, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4436525 | | 19840313 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1983-475818 | | 19830316 (6) |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

L50 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

9. Composition in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the cosmetic base is water, alcoholic or aqueous-**alcoholic** solution, a cream, a **gel** or an emulsion, wherein the chitosan derivative of the formula I is contained in a concentration between 0.1 and 10% by weight, composition being for **skin treatment**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:29913 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetic agent on the basis of quaternary chitosan derivatives, novel quaternary chitosan derivatives as well as processes for making same

INVENTOR(S): Lang, Gunther, Reinheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Wendel, Harald, Ober-Ramstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Konrad, Eugen, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wella Aktiengesellschaft, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4822598 | | 19890418 | |
| | WO 8402343 | | 19840621 | |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1984-634100 | | 19840720 | (6) |
| | WO 1983-EP287 | | 19831103 | |
| | | | 19840720 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19840720 | PCT 102(e) date |

DISCLAIMER DATE:

sing the active compound in combination with a pharmacologically acceptable carrier adapted for topical administration. These topical pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a cream, ointment, **gel** or aerosol formulation adapted for application to the **skin** for **treatment** of dermatoses; or it may be in the form of a solution, suspension or aerosol adapted for topical spray application to respiratory passages for **treatment** of nasal allergies, bronchial inflammations, and the like; or in the form of suppositories or enclosed in enteric capsules for **treatment** of intestinal inflammations. For **treatment** of dermatological **disorders**, these topical pharmaceutical compositions containing the presently invented 2-aminomethylphenols ordinarily include about 0.01% to 15%, preferably about 5% of the active compound, in admixture with **95**% of **gel** vehicle comprising water, at least one organic solvent, and at least one thickening agent. The water ordinarily constitutes from about 8% to 18% of the **gel** vehicle, preferably about 13%. The organic solvent ordinarily constitutes about 60% to **90**% of the **gel** vehicle. Representative solvents are **ethyl alcohol**, **isopropyl alcohol**, propylene glycol, glycerine, 2-octyl dodecanol and methyl pyrrolidine, and preferably **isopropyl alcohol**; propylene glycol mixtures at a ratio of 0.5 to 0.6 parts **isopropyl alcohol** to 1.0 part propylene glycol. The solubility of the 2-aminomethylphenol compound in the solvent system selected should be such as to obtain maximum partitioning of the active compound from the vehicle to the **skin**. The thickening agent, preferably hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and the like, ordinarily constitutes from 0.5 to 4.0% of the **gel** vehicle. Optionally, a stabilizing agent, such as disodium edetate, sodium citrate, dipotassium edetate, citric acid, and the like, in the proportion of about 0.02% to 0.1% of the **gel** vehicle may be employed, if desired.

PI US 3979361 19760907

SPECTRUM®
CHEMICALS & LABORATORY PRODUCTS

Specification Sheet

**Product Number** A1040

**Product Name** ALCOHOL, DENATURED

**CAS Number** 64-17-5

**Grade** REAGENT, ACS

**Molecular Formula**

**Molecular Weight**

| TEST | SPECIFICATION |
|---|---|
| ASSAY : | |
| METHANOL AND ETHANOL (v/v) | 94.0 - 96.0 % |
| ISOPROPANOL (v/v) | 4.0 - 6.0 % |
| WATER | Max 0.5 % |
| COLOR (APHA) | Max 10 |
| RESIDUE AFTER EVAPORATION | Max 0.001 % |

ISO 9001 REGISTERED

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L21 ANSWER 29 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM It is, therefore, an objective of the present invention to provide a safe and inexpensive treatment and prevention of **insect bites**, mites, lice and other **skin conditions** such as ringworm leading to scratching, rubbing, and biting which **cause** hair loss and epidermal abrasions and infections.

AN 1999:63113 USPATFULL

PI US 5908640 19990601

L21 ANSWER 27 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM . . . emphysema, articular conditions such as arthrosis, tendinitis, periarthritis, spondylarthropathies or articular impairments of chronic enteropathies, allergies, inflammatory phases of alopecia, **skin conditions** such as sensitive **skin**, erythemas, in particular **due** to ultraviolet radiation, pruritus, erythema nodosum, urticaria, systemic mastocytosis, psoriasis, **insect bites**, other dermatological conditions such as atrophic polychondritis, erythemalgia, necrobiosis lipoidica or disseminated lupus erythematosus.

SUMM . . . emphysema, articular conditions such as arthrosis, tendinitis, periarthritis, spondylarthropathies or articular impairments of chronic enteropathies, allergies, inflammatory phases of alopecia, **skin conditions** such as sensitive **skin**, erythemas, in particular **due** to ultraviolet radiation, pruritus, erythema nodosum, urticaria, systemic mastocytosis, psoriasis, **insect bites**, or other dermatological conditions such as atrophic polychondritis, erythemalgia, necrobiosis lipoidica. There may also be mentioned disseminated lupus erythematosus.

AN 2000:57357 USPATFULL

PI US 6060061 20000509
WO 9804276 19980205

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM [0548] The Piperazine Compounds can be used to treat or prevent a pruritic **condition**, including but not limited to, pruritus **caused** by dry **skin**, scabies, dermatitis, herpetiformis, atopic dermatitis, pruritus vulvae et ani, miliaria, **insect bites**, pediculosis, contact dermatitis, drug reactions, urticaria, urticarial eruptions of pregnancy, psoriasis, lichen planus, lichen simplex chronicus, exfoliative dermatitis, folliculitis, bullous. . .
AN 2004:57996 USPATFULL
PI US 2004044003 A1 20040304

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM [0323] The Thiadiazolylpiperazine Compounds can be used to treat or prevent a pruritic **condition**, including but not limited to, pruritus **caused** by dry **skin**, scabies, dermatitis, herpetiformis, atopic dermatitis, pruritus vulvae et ani, miliaria, **insect bites**, pediculosis, contact dermatitis, drug reactions, urticaria, urticarial eruptions of pregnancy, psoriasis, lichen planus, lichen simplex chronicus, exfoliative dermatitis, folliculitis, bullous. . .
AN 2004:7851 USPATFULL
PI US 2004006091 A1 20040108

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM [0009] As used herein, the term "**skin** irritation" is intended to refer to any **condition** of the **skin** causing discomfort, including that **caused** by burns, such as sunburn, wounds, such as a laceration, **insect bites**, poisonous plants, and/or allergens.
AN 2003:329883 USPATFULL
PI US 2003232094 A1 20031218

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to **insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2003:294858 USPATFULL
PI US 2003207876 A1 20031106

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom which can give rise to considerable distress, in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin disease** which can commonly be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, such as reaction to **insect bites** e.g. flea **bites**, or to environmental allergens such as house dust mite or pollen; or by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin. . .
AN 2003:113541 USPATFULL
PI US 2003078282 A1 20030424
US 6610711 B2 20030826

L21 ANSWER 11 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM These compounds, particularly, triacetin, have been found of value in the relief and treatment of pruritus **due** to leukoclastic vasculitis, macular lesion from drug allergies, skin **conditions** associated with renal disease, dry **skin**, dandruff, anal itch, poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, **insect bites**, vaginitis, bladder infection, diaper rash, cradle cap and eczema.

Administering these compounds as a vaginal cream can normalize vaginal acidity.. . .
AN 2003:89411 USPATFULL
PI US 6541517 B1 20030401

L21 ANSWER 12 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . effective in the treatment of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses primarily because of the anti-inflammatory, antipruritic and vasoconstrictive actions. Such symptoms may be **caused** by any number of **skin conditions** including eczema, dermatitis, rashes, **insect bites**, poison ivy, poison sumac, soaps, detergents, cosmetics, jewelry, Seborrheic Dermatitis, psoriasis, external anal and genital itching.
AN 2003:53544 USPATFULL
PI US 6524623 B1 20030225

L21 ANSWER 13 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom which can give rise to considerable distress, in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin disease** which can commonly be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, such as reaction to **insect bites** e.g. flea **bites**, or to environmental allergens such as house dust mite or pollen; or by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin. . .
AN 2003:40694 USPATFULL
PI US 6518282 B1 20030211

L21 ANSWER 14 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to **insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2003:18118 USPATFULL
PI US 2003013875 A1 20030116

L21 ANSWER 15 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to **insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2003:4296 USPATFULL
PI US 2003004340 A1 20030102
US 6750231 B2 20040615

L21 ANSWER 16 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom which can give rise to considerable distress, in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin disease** which can commonly be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, such as reaction to **insect bites** e.g. flea **bites**, or to environmental allergens such as house dust mite or pollen; or by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin. . .
AN 2002:297604 USPATFULL
PI US 6479516 B1 20021112

L21 ANSWER 17 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
34. The method of claim 33 wherein the itching is **caused** by an

**insect bite**, a rash, a **skin** irritation,
poison ivy, poison oak, inflammatory skin **condition**, poison
sumac, or any combination thereof.

38. The method of claim 37 wherein the itching is **caused** by an
**insect bite**, a rash, a **skin** irritation,
poison ivy, poison oak, an inflammatory skin **condition**, poison
sumac, or any combination thereof.

AN 2002:276247 USPATFULL|
PI US 6469227 B1 20021022|

L21 ANSWER 18 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable
distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with
inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be
**caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to
**insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to
environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial
and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2002:217285 USPATFULL
PI US 6441000 B1 20020827

L21 ANSWER 19 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable
distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with
inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be
**caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to
**insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to
environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial
and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2002:186293 USPATFULL
PI US 2002099216 A1 20020725

L21 ANSWER 20 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom which can give rise to considerable
distress, in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with
inflammatory **skin disease** which can commonly be
**caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, such as reaction to
**insect bites** e.g. flea **bites**, or to
environmental allergens such as house dust mite or pollen; or by
bacterial and fungal infections of the skin. . .
AN 2002:186291 USPATFULL
PI US 2002099214 A1 20020725

L21 ANSWER 21 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of treating a **skin disorder**
**caused** by an **insect bite** or **sting**
wherein a composition comprising more than 90% by weight alkanol
selected from C.sub.1-4 alkane-mono-ols, -diols and -triols and less
than. . .
AN 2002:165273 USPATFULL|
PI US 2002086905 A1 20020704|

L21 ANSWER 22 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable
distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with
inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be
**caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to
**insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to
environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial
and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2002:141629 USPATFULL

PI US 2002072616 A1 20020613

L21 ANSWER 23 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to **insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2002:43581 USPATFULL
PI US 2002025948 A1 20020228

L21 ANSWER 24 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom that can give rise to considerable distress in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin diseases** which may be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions, including reactions to **insect bites**, such as flea **bites**, and to environmental allergens, such as house dust mite or pollen; by bacterial and fungal infections of the skin; or. . .
AN 2001:197201 USPATFULL
PI US 6313312 B1 20011106

L21 ANSWER 25 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
DETD Horses also suffer from allergic and inflammatory **skin disorders**. One **cause** of such **disorders** is **insect bite** irritation, particularly **caused** by culicoides. Culicoides hypersensitivity, also called `Summer Eczema`, `Queensland Itch`, `Summer Seasonal Recurrent Dermatitis` and `Sweet Itch` is a recurring. . .
AN 2001:14524 USPATFULL
PI US 6180669 B1 20010130

L21 ANSWER 26 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM The compounds of formula (I), particularly, triacetin, have been found of value in the relief and treatment of pruritus **due** to leukoclastic vasculitis, macular lesion from drug allergies, skin **conditions** associated with renal disease, dry **skin**, dandruff, anal itch, poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, **insect bites**, vaginitis, bladder infection, diaper rash, cradle cap and eczema. Compounds of formula (I) may also be of value in prevention. . .
AN 2000:121547 USPATFULL
PI US 6117904 20000912

L21 ANSWER 27 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . emphysema, articular conditions such as arthrosis, tendinitis, periarthritis, spondylarthropathies or articular impairments of chronic enteropathies, allergies, inflammatory phases of alopecia, **skin conditions** such as sensitive **skin**, erythemas, in particular **due** to ultraviolet radiation, pruritus, erythema nodosum, urticaria, systemic mastocytosis, psoriasis, **insect bites**, other dermatological conditions such as atrophic polychondritis, erythemalgia, necrobiosis lipoidica or disseminated lupus erythematosus.
SUMM . . . emphysema, articular conditions such as arthrosis, tendinitis, periarthritis, spondylarthropathies or articular impairments of chronic enteropathies, allergies, inflammatory phases of alopecia, **skin conditions** such as sensitive **skin**, erythemas, in particular **due** to ultraviolet radiation, pruritus, erythema nodosum, urticaria, systemic mastocytosis, psoriasis, **insect bites**, or other dermatological conditions such as atrophic polychondritis, erythemalgia, necrobiosis lipoidica. There may also be

mentioned disseminated lupus erythematosus.
AN 2000:57357 USPATFULL
PI US 6060061 20000509
WO 9804276 19980205

L21 ANSWER 28 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . dermatological symptom which can give rise to considerable distress, in both humans and animals. Pruritus is often associated with inflammatory **skin disease** which can commonly be **caused** by hypersensitivity reactions (such as reaction to **insect bites** e.g. flea **bites**, or to environmental allergens such as house dust mite or pollen), bacterial and fungal infections of the skin or ectoparasite. . .
AN 1999:132844 USPATFULL
PI US 5972962 19991026

L21 ANSWER 29 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM It is, therefore, an objective of the present invention to provide a safe and inexpensive treatment and prevention of **insect bites**, mites, lice and other **skin conditions** such as ringworm leading to scratching, rubbing, and biting which **cause** hair loss and epidermal abrasions and infections.
AN 1999:63113 USPATFULL
PI US 5908640 19990601

L21 ANSWER 30 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM Itching is a symptom, commonly associated with dermatitis, caused by various insults in mammals. **Insect bites**, exposure plants or foods, **skin diseases** and **skin disorders** are examples of the kind of insult which can **result** in itching. Pruritus may also be caused by systemic diseases (such as obstructive bilary disease) or be of unknown origin.
AN 1999:4722 USPATFULL
PI US 5859066 19990112

L21 ANSWER 31 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . characterized by excoriated and hyperpigmented dome shaped nodules. Lesions are extremely pruritic and maybe triggered by exposure to sunlight or **insect bites** or may be idiopathic in nature. **Results** of **skin** biopsies for this **condition** are indicative of chronic dermatitis or lichen simplex chronicums. Diagnosis is made on the basis of clinical criteria. Mattos (Bol.. . .
AN 97:68480 USPATFULL
PI US 5654312 19970805

L21 ANSWER 32 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
DETD . . . is added to yield a final concentration of 1% (1 gram hydrocortisone/100 grams). This composition is utilized to treat inflammatory **conditions** of the **skin** such as dermatitis **due** to plants or sensitizing agents, **insect bites**, burns etc. as well as to relieve itching associated with insect bites, allergic conditions such as hives etc. The formulation. .
AN 95:31647 USPATFULL
PI US 5405622 19950411

L21 ANSWER 33 OF 37 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . aspect thereof the invention provides methods for the treatment of poison ivy, oak and sumac as well as for other **skin** inflammatory **conditions caused** by **insect bites** (bees, wasps, mosquitos, hornets, flies and ants) and acne.
AN 91:75727 USPATFULL

PI US 5049580 19910917

L21 ANSWER 34 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IT **Skin, disease**
(**insect bite**, inflammation **caused** by; chitosan oligosaccharides)
AN 2003:491055 CAPLUS
DN 139:57949

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 2003051376 | A1 | 20030626 | WO 2002-CA1952 | 20021216 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

L21 ANSWER 35 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB . . . a product, e.g. a pad, clothing, linen, surgical tool, brush, dental material, and container, etc., for treatment of injury, burn, **skin disease**, periodontal **disease**, oral cavity **disease**, chilblain, gynecol. **disease**, pruritus **due** to **insect bite**, bleeding, myalgia, shoulder stiffness, edema, dandruff, and fallen hair, etc. Use of TiO2 for preservation of organs and/or foods, and. . .
AN 2003:257812 CAPLUS
DN 138:292817

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI JP 2003095958 | A2 | 20030403 | JP 2001-350171 | 20011115 |

L21 ANSWER 36 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IT **Skin, disease**
(**insect bite**; pharmaceutical composition for relieving itch, pain and swelling **resulting** from **insect bites** and **stings**)
AN 2002:964933 CAPLUS
DN 138:29174

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI US 2002192304 | A1 | 20021219 | US 2001-845923 | 20010430 |
| WO 2004024169 | A1 | 20040325 | WO 2002-US30244 | 20020911 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

L21 ANSWER 37 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB This invention relates to the use of burnt alum and alum for the treatment of **insect bite-causing skin conditions**, e.g. itching, pain, and inflammations. The alum or

burnt alum powder is mixed with water and rubbed in the affected. . .

AN 2002:235883 CAPLUS

DN 136:268147

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | JP 2002087970 | A2 | 20020327 | JP 2000-277824 | 20000913 |

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L12 ANSWER 27 OF 525 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Method for topical **treatment** of mast cell-mediated dermatologic disorders with nalmefene
AB Nalmefene and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters are applied topically at 0.01-10 weight% to **treat** human or animal patients suffering from mast cell-mediated dermatol. disorders. Subjects were **treated** with a placebo or a gel (containing nalmefene 0.5, dimethylisosorbide 3, SDA 40 **alc** 88.5, and hydroxypropylcellulose 3 g) for pruritus and irritation incident to intradermal skin testing for allergies. All 30 patients reported. . .
ST nalmefene mast cell skin disorder **treatment**; pruritus nalmefene **treatment**; allergy skin irritation nalmefene **treatment**
IT Dermatitis
(from **insect bite** and sting, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Skin, disease or disorder
(mast cell-mediated, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Allergy
(reaction to testing for, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Mast cell
(skin disorder mediated by, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Insect
(sting, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Eczema
Pruritus
Urticaria
(**treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Dermatitis
(allergic, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Dermatitis
(atopic, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Dermatitis
(contact, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Mast cell
(disease, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Skin, disease or disorder
(**insect bite**, **treatment** of, with topical nalmefene)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(topical, nalmefene in, for **treatment** of mast cell-mediated skin disorders)
IT 55096-26-9, Nalmefene 58895-64-0, Nalmefene hydrochloride 113346-47-7, Nalmefene glucuronide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mast cell-mediated skin disorder **treatment** with)

# Poison Ivy or Insect Bites

NOV55

**Raw Food Diet**
**Back Pain**
**Anorexia**
**Genetics**
**Heart**
**Cancer**
**Ivy**
**Osteoporosis**
**Exercise**
**Chronic Fatigue**

Science Home
**Author**
**Gary Novak**
**Biologist**

One simple fact needs to be known about poison ivy or poison oak. The toxin is an oil which needs to be washed off with detergent.

A quick fix is to wipe it off with **rubbing alcohol** on paper towel. But since knowing where it is located is not certain, the only complete fix is taking a shower using dish washing detergent. The sooner the better, but any time before the skin is scratched to a bleeding mess will solve the problem.

The same is true of **insect bites**, which often contain toxin. Wiping with **rubbing alcohol** on paper towel stops the itch.

Nowhere is there evidence of this important information available to the public. People are supposed to put plastery gunk on the itch. The gunk prevents the toxin from being washed off.

Another important thing to know is that the toxin of poison ivy or oak spreads around and gets picked up again. To stop the spread requires a lot of cleaning. Use a wet cloth with detergent to wipe door knobs, furniture, auto seats, shoes, etc. But first get clothes into a washing machine with plenty of detergent.